

AVIATION

The Oldest American Aeronautical Magazine

FEBRUARY 2, 1929

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Flight picture of the new Model A-429 American Eagle folding wing sport biplane

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XXVI

NUMBER
5

Special Features

Light Plane Records

The Kreutzer "Air Coach"

Operation of an Aviation Weather Bureau

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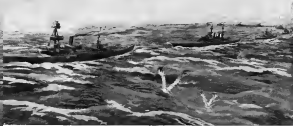
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Pan American Achievement

AFTER fifteen months of successful passenger service from Florida to Havana, Pan American Airways, Inc., has inaugurated through rail air service from the East and Middle West to the Indies. It now takes another important step in developing international air transport by retaining Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh as technical adviser to Pan American Airways, Inc., and its affiliated operating companies, and also as consultant to Aviation Corporation of the Americas, the holding company.

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151 miles per hour — 17,400 ft. ceiling — 5880 lbs. payload
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Complete Training in Commercial Aviation

At the Guardian College you are not only taught actual airplane construction and repair, the overhaul, operation and maintenance of seaplane, engine, aerodynamics, theory of flight, and other subjects covered by these reputable aviation schools, but in addition will be taught factory production methods, airplane business and sales methods and the subjects found over a period of years to be necessary if success is to be attained.

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The price of this great course in Commercial Aviation, the first training ever had, set up by Derek White is only \$200, a sum which covers an amount of thorough training.

The first 100 students entering or school in February may wish to \$200 of the entire of school hours requiring only \$100 each for travel.

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If you want to start in aviation under the personal supervision of the Dean of all aviation schools everywhere—the advantage of this plan? If you can see who actually operates the most training offer ever made—here is authority for the Guardian Air College in St. Louis. If you want further information and the complete list of one of Derek White's new books, "How the Airplane Filled with Gasoline?" But act at once!



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Aircraft Production

ACCURATE and detailed figures, published at the beginning of each new year as to the number of airplanes built during the preceding year would certainly be of immense value to all concerned. It would mean that manufacturers would really know their own relative position and would be able to estimate their future production much more accurately. It would also protect them from the exaggerated claims made by many of the newer manufacturers. It would supply figures on which manufacturers of accessories and new materials could base future demands, and it would give the public and investors a much better picture of what the aviation industry was doing.

At present it is impossible to obtain and publish at an early date, accurate figures on aircraft production. Questionnaires have been sent out by many agencies requesting information on production during 1928, but many of the manufacturers have not responded and there is no check of the accuracy of the questionnaires which have been returned. Therefore one can only count on "rational guesses." The figures should give the number of planes of different types and classes actually built and also the number of those sold.

In answering a questionnaire a manufacturer will often put in his estimated production for the year just ended or for the actual production during the past year. Then it is but a slight clerical slip that it makes a lot of difference. Knowing that the figures of others are apt to be unreliable and not wishing to appear behind the procession, many of the more ambitious manufacturers will often assume to give their production figures or will not allow them to be published. As a matter of fact, for a manufacturer to decline to reveal production information, for fear that the exaggerated figures will "draw him up" in a rather objectionable attitude to take. In this stage of development in the industry, production is not the only item by which a manufacturer may be judged. There is much work to be accomplished in other departments of the business, and it is altogether possible that a low production figure may mean that a majority of effort has been devoted elsewhere more properly.

In other reports the publication of production figures is very prevalent, and most of the manufacturers of the aircraft industry would probably be more than willing to give figures provided they felt that the other manufacturers were also making out honest information. The Census Bureau will ultimately produce figures which are quite accurate but as industry figures in changing rapidly these figures take too long to compile. Through a system of licensing and inspection, the Department of Commerce could easily gather production figures, but that group publication would require the cooperation of the manufacturers. In the long run, honest manufacturers' honest production will be as valuable as honest statements about performance, and it is hoped that manufacturers will come to see the need of disclosing production figures.

Water Flying Clubs

THE progress of the flying club movement in this country is rapidly reaching a point where it will form a most valuable market for airplane and engine manufacturers. Almost every day, there is news of the formation of a new flying club, and, very recently, the establishment of the first unit of a nation-wide chain of water clubs was announced. Such activity is most gratifying, but, strange as it may seem, all of the clubs are using land planes. The airplane and flying boat have not as yet appeared upon the scene and there is no reason why development in this direction would not be most beneficial to all concerned.

As a matter of fact, the formation of a water flying club would mean less expense and effort than the formation of a land flying club, for the reason that "ground facilities" are already provided. There are over 500 yacht clubs in the United States, many of which are of sufficient size to incorporate an airplane section division. These clubs are established and they have just the type of member that the flying club movement is attempting to enroll. They have clubhouses with locker rooms, showers, dining rooms and sleeping quarters, and they conduct social activities throughout the year.

Gasoline and oil are available at all yacht clubs that have power boats and auxiliary engines in their fleets. Many of them have power trailers for the purpose of taking the members and their guests from the clubhouse to their boats. These could be utilized for the purpose of taking a member to his airplane. In addition, the crew of the tender could cut-off the mooring line, and then could tow the plane into open water, where the engine might be started and the take-off made. The tender, of course, would "stand by" until the engine was started. Besides this, many yacht clubs have cruise or service trailers, which are used for hauling out the parties at the end of the season. They could be used equally well for planes if any repair work was necessary.

Those, who have flown both types, know that the airplane provides an easier, or easier, in the way of the land alone. The yachtman takes the water, and therefore the airplane or flying boat should have a very definite appeal. In addition, water planes could be most profitable carrying investment in the form of a yacht club, and in supervising the making of watercraft.

The club would probably not consider the purchase of machines for the use of its members any more than it would consider the purchase of a yacht for the same purpose. However, it would be necessary to purchase several of the members, who individually could not afford to own and operate a seaplane or flying boat, from owning one collectively. In the final analysis, it could mean that water flying at a point is something that could and should be developed. Promoting this branch of aviation with the existing industry will not only do much for the advancement of seaplane flying, but will also offer an additional market for the sale of airplanes and boats.



Our New Aviation Manual contains authoritative and up-to-date information on all aviation subjects and is a most valuable reference for the aviation enthusiast. Write for your copy.

Airplane Operation Above Latitude 60° North

By CAPT. CHARLES SUTTON
Chief Pilot, Dominion Explorers, Ltd.

OPERATING planes over the Northwest Territories of Canada, which lie above latitude 60 deg. north and between Hudson's Bay and the Yukon, presents many difficulties, not encountered by the aircraft operator in the more temperate zones. One of the most serious problems involved by the operators in the north may offer suggestions for overcoming the lesser difficulties with which the ordinary commercial operator must contend.

Dominion Explorers, Ltd., is a Canadian mining firm of the Thayer-Lesley group. It was organized early in 1936 for the purpose of making a complete survey of the mining possibilities in the northwest and to stake claims, to be made later, if any deposits of sufficient size are discovered.

In other words, the company was organized for the purpose of prospecting for gold, and it is using "Whisper" powered, Fairchild cabin monoplanes to carry on its gold prospecting activities in the lands above latitude 60° north. In spite of the increased cost of operation, the plane is saving an enormous amount of money, as well as time and labor, in determining the location of mineral deposits in the Northwest Territories. One plane, carrying a geologist as an observer, can perform the work of 100 all-land prospectors traversing the hills and rivers in various directions. Moreover, through the use of the plane, it is possible to cover the country much more thoroughly.

The method employed by Dominion Explorers is to

have one of its geologists fly over a certain area. The geologist marks on his map those places where there appears to be a likelihood of finding gold, and scratches others where there is no indication of mineral deposits. In this connection, it has been learned that deposits are often found just a few hundred yards to one side or the other of many of the lakes and streams, but just out of sight and, for all practical purposes, out of reach of the prospector following the shoreline.

After finding and marking the portion on his map of a place that appears to offer possibilities for mining, the geologist and the airplane return to the base. A rigid canvas aerial net, under the baggage, supplies, a diamond drill, and other articles necessary for a thorough examination of the place are loaded into the airplane, which takes these materials and two crewmen, equipped

back to the nearest body of water to it. The engineers remain there for from two to three days, and if the examination warrants it, a claim is staked. At the end of the first, the plane returns to take them to their next destination.

The work in Canada of the Northwest Territories lies only in the mineral wealth which may be found there. For any purpose other than mining, the country is valueless. It is flat and bare for the empty borders left by the passage of the great glacier, it is quite barren. It is reported that there is a colossal amount of wealth there



A small portion view of one of Dominion Explorers' Fairchild cabin monoplanes as floats, while loaded out of the center for the purpose of making minor repairs and adjustments.



A view of the movable hulls, which were equipped with skis and designed to keep the engines of the plane warm.



The two "Whisper" powered Fairchild cabin monoplanes of Dominion Explorers, Ltd., with other planes on the ice at the Pen, where they remained until an eastward gale forced the continuation of the flight to Illovo.

in minerals, but whether or not the deposits are large enough to warrant the installation of mining operations on a large scale, and whether or not they are all sufficient to compensate for that and the cost of bringing the ore back to civilization, it has not been determined. Yet, in the next five years, however, the future of the northwest should be known.

Our operations began when we started the flight north from Antwerp, L. I., N. Y., with our two "Whisper" powered Fairchild PC-2 cabin monoplanes. That was July 8, 1938. The planes were equipped with two gasoline tanks because over one-half of the Northwest Territories are occupied by rivers and lakes, and the airplane is the only logical type for use there.

On the way up, we landed at Montreal, Ottawa, Trout House, Lake Nipigon, Minoka, Lake Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, and on the Hudson's Bay railroad, and at Churchill, Canada's new giant port on the Bay itself. From Churchill we flew to Torne Bay, which is located just above the mouth of the Pelly River and is latitude 62°45' north.

Try Made on 25 Hr. Flying Time

The plans considered the flight, a distance of 1,585 mi. in 35 hr. actual flying time, although it was not until August 8 that we arrived "there in the north," which is the entrance of Torne to Hudson. Our three-wheeler airplane, the "Mokey," in command of Captain Rogers, arrived at Torne Bay approximately at the same time we did. She had come up around the coast of Labrador, and carried a cargo consisting of 8,000 gal. of gasoline in drums, 100 tons of coal and iron, building materials, spare parts for the planes, and machine shop equipment. With these materials, the work of building our base was started immediately. The long wire and the short wave radio landing and receiving sets brought up on the ship also were placed in position; this was our only means of communication with the outside world.

On August 13, the planes flew back to Clearwater Lake, Manitoba, to pick up the remaining prospectors of our party. The journey to Clearwater was uneventful, except for the fact that it made a forced landing on a small lake between Torne and Churchill as the result of a small rudder arm. The lake, by the way, was named then and there, "Dad Rucker Lake." It is interesting to note in

this connection that before making the landing, the compass read north 25 deg. After checking, repairs, I took off and started on an altitude of 1,500 ft., only to find that on returning to the original course, the compass showed north 186 deg. It remained at this reading until we had flown at least 10 mi. and then returned to north 30 deg., even though the course of the plane was not altered in the least.

When finally assembled at the Torne Bay base, the party of Dominion Explorers, exclusive of the ship's company, were Capt. R. W. Brooks and W. A. Spence, two silver pilots for the firm, John C. Rogers, chief geologist, and one of the best mining experts in Canada, "Sandy" Reading, another geologist, five mining engineers, a nurse, and a professional radio operator, besides myself. In all, the thoroughbred airline belonging to Mr. Reading, was the smallest.

Upon the return of the planes to the base, August 23, the work of establishing food and gasoline caches and of carrying prospectors and freight over the country, proceeded by Mr. Rogers, was entered into in earnest. On September 3, the Fairchild G-CAR, which I was piloting and with Mr. Rogers and Mr. Reading as passengers, took off for Baker Lake on our first cross-country flight made out of sight of the Hudson's Bay coastline. The duration was 191 mi.

The companies of the planes had remained stationary at north 43 deg. longitude up until this time, and it was thought that there might be a variation further inland, but on the whole trip, no difference was noted. As a result, the course was set by the sun. Keeping a constant check on the speed, time, and, as far as possible, on the drift, we were able to chart our position by large lakes that appeared to resemble those shown on the map. Inasmuch as the map used was drawn to a scale of 32 mi. to the inch, very few lakes were shown, and many of these were later found to be as much as 10 mi. out of position, according to the map.

The return flight was made against a wind with a velocity of about 35 m.p.h., but with this wind to combat and with a head of 800 ft., the lake was reached in 3 hr. and 30 min. During our stay at Baker Lake, the only person who was experienced was with one of the persons which was mentioned. The plane was tied up on the beach and because of the heavy ice, pounded so severely that a small, sharp blow fairly cut its very

through the bottom. Repairs were effected with great difficulty, inasmuch as there were no facilities for heating the craft. What is more, it must be realized that it was a rather odd job since the temperature at the water was about 34 deg. F.

The strength of the winds on Baker and other inland lakes is much stronger than that encountered on Hudson's Bay, it was found. On the coast, except during the equinoctial gales when the wind averaged from 40 to 50 m. p. h., the normal wind velocity is from 20 to 30 m. p. h. On the inland lakes, however, the winds average from 30 to 35 m. p. h., and are accompanied by heavy snow, which made landing and winging-off a task nearly as difficult. In one instance, it took nearly 40 min. to take-off from Lake Kootenai which is to the south of Baker Lake. The seas were so great that the spray constantly came over the top of the plane, causing a short straining of the spark plugs in the Winfield engines, and covering the windshield with water.

From September 18 to September 20, the equinoctial gales were in full force, reaching a height at one time of 50 m. p. h. My plane, with myself as pilot, was caught in them at Hudson Lake with a large party of prospectors. The plane was anchored in a sheltered bay with two anchors holding 110 ft., but on the second day, the anchor from center away and the plane slid up on the rocks shore. Fortunately, two of our party were able to help, and when they were some two miles away, and fired two shots with their rifle, which is our distress signal. This brought the remainder of the party out of the ice in which we were lying.

Five More Deaths Only Damage

We reached the plane before any more damage was done other than adding a few more deaths to the positions, around the engine and toward the plane away from the beach, making it just as another place. These led to landing operations only realize that this was an extremely difficult job in winds of gale proportions. When the plane was swung some more, a cause set out from the beach to take us back to shore. We climbed up, but the sea was so high that it was an impossibility to turn the plane about without very great danger of swamping

it. As a result, we were forced two miles down the shore before we could reach land.

The Fairchild G-CALH, piloted by Capt. Branch, proceeded to Chesterfield Island on September 20 for the purpose of obtaining data for our winter clothing. The normal tide in the north has a rise of about 10 ft. However, on October 4, the tide rose to 25 ft. and was accompanied by high winds and heavy seas. This caused the plane to lurch away from her moorings in the inlet, and the next morning it was found high and dry on the only strip of beach along the rocky coast. Fortunately, help was sent to Chesterfield and by laying down a path of logs from the machine to the water's edge, a distance of some 250 yd. Captain Branch was able to run the plane into the water again at the next high tide.

Other Fairchild Thrown on Rocks

At the time, we had a very similar experience with the tide. The other Fairchild being away from her moorings and was thrown up on a pile of rocks, which badly damaged the floats. In addition, the sea washed our supplies and we found 30 gal. gasoline drums, canvas, building materials, oil drums, crates containing games for the planes and a number of other articles floating about. The extremely high tide, which we were informed had never before been experienced, last three days. At the end of that time, the wind shifted from east to northwest and the water fell back to its normal level. I might add that the prevailing winds are from the northwest. It is rarely that dawn is an east wind, but when it comes, it brings a thick blanket of fog making any operations with the planes utterly impossible.

We had intended to return to Winnipeg, our water overboard here, with the planes still on floats. On October 11, it was worse enough up where we were located on the Bay to walk about without heavy outer clothing. I had taken off with one of the Fairchilds and was standing about waiting for the other machine before starting out for Winnipeg. After flying around for some 20 min., I landed to find out what the difficulty was with the other plane. It had been unable to take off, because of a lack of "nose." This trouble was eradicated and both planes were about to take off when one of the party, which was



The base of Dominion Explorer, Ltd., at Turner Bay, is located 62° 04' north

remaining in camp, barely left shore in a canoe. He had a radio message from the land office, informing us that the lakes to the south of Chesterfield were frozen over.

Knowing that it would be extremely dangerous to proceed with the planes moored on floats, we decided to wait for cold weather and to come "off" on ice. If the radio message had not been sent, both machines would have been seriously damaged in attempting a landing at Deer Lake, which was covered with a thin layer of ice, and was scheduled as the first stop. The weather conditions in the north had been so favorable that we learned, entirely, that the lakes further south would be open for at least another 10 days. In this case, the radio certainly proved to be false.

The north of flying the planes with aids was commenced October 13. We had had a good fall of snow and two days later, they were moved up to a plateau behind the camp. The planes were to serve as a flying field as soon as the snow was firm enough. It had become odd enough by this time so that some reason for leaving the oil and the engines were had to be provided. As a result, we constructed some bails, which measured 12 x 16 ft. These bails were constructed on skis and held down by ice anchors.

The bails were open on one side except for a heavy canvas wall. There was one bail for each plane and the nose was pushed inside. Each bail was heated with a large oil stove, so that a temperature of from 50 to 70 deg. F. was always maintained inside, even though it might be as cold as 45 deg. below zero outside. This allowed the mechanics to work on the engines in comfort, and it also kept the engines warm enough so that we encountered absolutely no difficulty in starting them, even in the most severe weather. Another feature was the portability of the bails. Since they were mounted on skis, it was always possible to anchor them with their backs toward the wind.

Open Cockpit Type Not Suitable

Two DeHavilland Moths, powered with Cirrus engines had been shipped up to us for use in our prospecting operations. These planes were intended at first, but were used in some of the work. They performed very satisfactorily, but the open cockpit type is not particularly well suited for operating in the north. Even the cabin planes are cold enough in extreme weather. In regard to the Moths and the DC-2s, however, it might be interesting to note that we developed a portable heater, operated by a blow lamp, which warmed the engines of the planes within 30 min. so that the propeller could be turned without this heat danger. This heater was used in winds of from 35 to 40 m. p. h. without the slightest difficulty.

On October 26, the Moths commenced flying on skis from the lake behind the camp and on November 3 one of the Fairchilds took off from our field, even though there was barely an inch of snow on the ground. A couple of days later, the other Fairchild was loaded on skis. Both of these cabin planes took off and landed on

ice, November 23, which at that time was found to have 14 in. of ice on it at Turner Bay. The two bails, loaded with 800 lb., excluding the pilot, were made use of on November 24, both planes left for the Fox. The engine of G-CALH again "revved down" and the plane was forced to land half of its load. However, G-CALH was able to land 800 lb. on both bails loaded on Fox November 28, where they remained until ice conditions at Winnipeg permitted the continuation of the flight.

The mechanical difficulties encountered in the north are great, for as it has been pointed out, the compass on the planes were useless, always pointing to north 33 deg. There are very few landmarks out of sight of the coast line. The country, for as far as the eye can see, is a mass of small lakes and rocks. The lakes are quite similar, and since they are bordered by rocks and ice, are, practically of the same color, it is a very difficult proposition to pick out points ahead as guides. Only the large and peculiarly shaped lakes may be used to mark the course. The most obvious on the maps are badly drawn and cannot be relied upon.

Difficulties of Operation Here

The difficulties in being in landing site shortages for the planes and in landing operations are many. The whole coast line is dotted with boulders and icebergs, which are found jutting up to within a few inches of the surface, although the depth of the water may be as much as 30 ft., were impossible to a great degree for the damage done to the positions of both Fairchilds. In addition, the extremely high winds and the accompanying heavy seas on the Bay and the related lakes makes landing and taking off with full loads rather difficult.

The ordinary type of airplane that is not as satisfactory for operation in northern waters as it might be in shape is not all that could be desired. Moreover, when the battery is exhausted, the ordinary position will take in very nearly 500 lb. of water in one compartment. I have suggested some modifications, which will be embodied in the floats manufactured for the use of Dominion Explorers in the north this year by the Montreal Division of the Fairchild Aircraft Mfg. Corp. In the new pattern, the external equipment will not be stored but the internal quantity will be changed.

The principle feature of the new floats will be a double bottom, so that in case of running aground, no water that may penetrate the outer shell, the most water that can be taken up will be 37 ft. With these floats, we believe that we shall be able to operate all summer without having to effect repairs. The floats will not be increased at all, for with a full load, the planes draw enough water as it is. The inside floats will be replaced with pipes welded down into the waterline sections of the pontoons. These pipes will be covered with screw caps and the pontoons will be pumped dry by means of a bilge pump secured to the post after removing the caps. The tops of the pontoons on our planes are considerably lower and we found that the ordinary type of bilge pump with a rubber gasket is inefficient.



Changing the landing gear of one of Dominion Explorer's Fairchild cabin planes from floats to skis.

Light Plane Records

Some Timely Remarks Regarding the Situation in This Country and the Prospect for Future Conquests

By JAMES M. ROBINSON
Los Angeles, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Light Plane Club

WHILE the stream of an encouraging number of manufacturers into the American light aircraft field within the past few months, and the number below that many performance records are in fact by the way side in the very near future.

World record flights involving airplanes are something we seldom hear about here in the United States, while as numerous countries they have developed the light plane and the light plane engine to a marvellous degree. This is proved by the fact that out of 10 light plane world records the United States holds but one. This record being won for the United States last February by the skilled piloting of the late Harry J. Brock. Brock, piloting a Ford monoplane with a 36 hp. engine, flew from Detroit, Mich., to Detroit, Pa., an aerial distance of 972 mi. His plane was a single seater and came under the third category which leaves a competing plane to a weight (empty) of from 200 to 480 lb. Expressed in pounds this would be approximately 440 to 770.

The first category for light aircraft, as designated by the F.A.I., places the craft as a two seater weighing in place 400 lb. or about 880 lb., the second category as a single seater weighing less than 200 lb. The weight category is considered in all cases.

There are no records for altitude or for speed in the United States, but a Hungarian performer by the name of Charles Kersch has certainly put up a fair mark for everyone to shoot at as far as distance is concerned. This pilot, in a Lanchester monoplane of only 18 hp. succeeded in flying a closed circuit distance of 8039 m. And that was only a year ago. In June, 1928, Kersch flew from Budapest to Pola with the same equipment, setting a world's record of 517.04 mi. aerial distance. But that is not a hapless record for an American plane to break, even though it is a good one. Upon looking over the light plane field here one will find that the material with which to accomplish this is not altogether lacking and stands up well.

There is the Heath Parasol for instance, a single seater weighing but 200 lb. But still, its disposable load is 250 lb. With its 25 hp. Henderson engine it averages about 35 mi. to the gal. at a cruising speed of 60 m.p.h. There is the latest M.C.-2, a 25 hp. plane which has a disposable load of 300 lb., a cruising speed of 75 m.p.h. and averages but 17 gal. of gasoline per hour at cruising speed. There is also that lightest craft by an aerial distance of 730 m. piloted by 150 lb. pilot. Actually it would be just too bad about Mr. Kersch's record. Still another single seater under the dual line of 440 lb. weighs in the 40 hp. Sockley powered monoplane manufactured by the Niles Aircraft Co.

In the two seater class there is more material from which to choose. Among the leaders are the Crown Motor Carriage Co.'s B-3, Kinner powered, with a high speed of 130 m.p.h. and a disposable load of 700 lb. the Depero Tri with its Arrol engine rated at 50 hp., with its low fuel consumption, the Stinson Plane which

reuses at 87 m.p.h. with a 475 lb. disposable load; the Arrol Sport with its 60 hp. Lefflerd engine at 95 m.p.h. and which has a disposable load of 450 lb. This plane has the possibility of setting the speed record from Germany in this class, which is 175.37 m.p.h.

Finally, coming back to the third category, and that one again of 200, one finds the United States' eye closed in all but the distance for aerial travel. The only light plane record we can claim being this particular one. Distance (closed circuit) is held by a Cessna-



Capt. H. S. Broad, piloting a DH "Tiger" Moth

Stinson, who, piloting a 60 hp. Walter engine Avia, flew 1,253 mi. This occurred in June, 1928, and kept Germany's record of 1,000 m. for some time. Germany holds the altitude record with a height of 22,350 ft. Paul W. Zauner set the mark more than a year ago in a plane of his own design.

And the speed record for 100 mi. for this type plane was set by Capt. H. S. Broad of Great Britain most decisively at Stag Lane, Aug. 24, 1927. Captain Broad in a DH Tiger Moth flew along the course at the amazing speed of 185.47 m.p.h. A record which still is impossible to pass under an engine of equal or greater horsepower by itself in any light plane than that which made the record. Captain Broad's Tiger Moth used a DH 32 engine of 130 hp. and weighing approximately 20 pounds per horsepower. The Warner Scarab engine fitted in a light plane built along special lines might prove interesting to those intent upon Captain Broad's speed record. Distance records for light planes will certainly go to those built along the lines of a glider and power, not rather the aerodynamic Kinner. The construction of air currents holds a great deal in distance flights.

At all events with the efforts of these manufacturers and aeronautical engineers recently engaged upon light aircraft construction, it should not be many months before the United States can boast of more than one or ten light plane world air records.

The Kreutzer Air Coach

Four Passenger, Braced Monoplane is Powered with Three Velie M-5 Engines and Has a High Speed of 110 M. P. H.

By CHARLES F. McREYNOLDS

EXCELLENT performance figures have been obtained for the Kreutzer "Air Coach" during preliminary test flights made by Lieut. Henry H. Gyles, at Miami Beach, La., Angeles, Calif. The Air Coach, a four place, cabin monoplane powered with three Velie M-5 aircraft engines, was constructed and test flown by the Aeronaut Division of the Joseph Kreutzer Corp. within a period of 34 days after Alvin K. Peterson, chief engineer, began to draw the design.

So carefully had the work been done that the Kreutzer plane demonstrated remarkable balance and stability during its test flights, control in the air and on the ground was satisfactory on any combination of engines and no design changes were found necessary. Good material and great motive power were determined when the Air Coach flew with full load on the main engine alone, after dropping the two wing engines, without any appreciable loss of altitude for the complete length of Miami Field. Turns were made without loss of altitude while flying on two engines, while climbing tests showed an ability to climb off the ground at a very steep angle for several hundred feet before leveling off. A maximum climb at sea level of 800 ft. per min. and climb to 10,000 ft. in 38 min. was accomplished.

Performance tests showed a take-off in still air in 5 sec., while landings were made at 30-35 m. p. h. Cruising



The first Kreutzer "Air Coach" being checked by Lieut. Henry H. Gyles, shortly before the test flights conducted by Lieut. Henry H. Gyles.

With a wing span of 45 ft. 6 in. and chord of 7 ft., the wing has a total area of 315 sq. ft. Fairings, top surfaces and nacelles are of welded steel tube construction. Wing and nacelles are of conventional wood construction. Total length of the fuselage is 28 ft. 6 in., and height of the plane overall is 8 ft. 6 in. Total weight empty is 1,503 lb., useful load is 1,327 lb., and the total gross weight is 2,830 lb. The 90 gal. gasoline tank gives a cruising endurance of approximately 6 hr. and cruising range of 580-600 mi. The first "Air Coach" has a dark blue fuselage, nacelles and landing gear with cream-colored wing, struts, and tail.

There are two legs of single wire drag bracing in each wing panel. Spars are of ragged box type with spruce cap and plywood sides. The Goringham 588 model is employed, also being of spruce and plywood construction.



A front view of the Kreutzer "Air Coach" showing the wide landing gear track.

speeds of 90 to 95 m. p. h. at 1,800 r. p. m. checked with predicted performance and a high speed of 110 m. p. h. was reached over a measured course with 110 hp. engines turning 2,250 r. p. m.

Pilot and three passengers are accommodated in the cabin of the Kreutzer "Air Coach" which is a monoplane of the high wing, braced type. Doors at the rear of the cabin on both sides of the fuselage have a wide step built integral with the body structure are provided.

tip speed at 11 in. across the wing. Additional false ribs are used along the leading edge with plywood covering top and bottom back to the rear edge of the front spar in order to keep a true curve. Small steel tubing is used in frame to the inner edge of all surfaces, while the wing tips are formed of heavy welded steel tubing. Airfoils are of wood construction mounted along the upper edge to a false spar in means of eight wide piano type hinges.

The landing gear is an all welded structure easily assembled and disassembled in one section. All tubing is treated inside with lacquer, sealed and then painted outside with red oxide primer and one coat of gray. Landing is accomplished with light steel tubing and both wing and fuselage are covered with guide A surfaces fairly thoroughly doped. Inspection plans are provided where necessary at all distances and controls in both wing and fuselage.

In mounting the wing to fuselage no center section is used, the two wing panels being hinged together above the center of the cabin and being firmly secured there and at the upper fuselage lagunas on each side. Struts extend outward to the aileron on each side from both upper and lower lagunas struts and from the aileron struts to front and rear wing spars. Landing gear shock struts also extend up to the front strut fitting on each aileron from which point lateral landing struts are carried by a short diagonal strut extending down to the rear strut fitting on the lower fuselage lagunas. The mounting gives a sturdy and efficient bracing for flight and ground handling.

The passenger cabin is of ample size, the floor persons sitting in comfortable upholstered wicker chairs, two front and two rear. Floor is of plywood with walls and ceiling covered with tapestry. Triples windows are provided around pilot's cockpit and double thickness plate glass extends entirely around the remainder of the cabin giving extremely good visibility in practically every direction. A large door of window type is provided at the rear of the cabin on each side of the fuselage. Door lights are installed for night flying, and a large baggage compartment is rear of the cabin gives ample space for luggage.

Dual controls of Deperdussin type are standard equipment, the pilot and student sitting side by side in the two forward seats. Deperdussin and push type controls are used with cables running over microtic pulleys to horns on all control surfaces. A large instrument board extends the width of the cabin in front of the pilot with all engine instruments grouped on the left and flying instruments on the right. The three throttle levers are grouped at the lower center of the board.



Plan, elevation, and profile drawings of the Kreator "Air Coach"

lateral adjustment is mounted normally at the left of the left wing seat.

The three Vee engines are carried on detachable steel tube mounts. Exhaust collector rings are provided and exhaust gases are deflected from the cabin. Engines are all easily covered from the crank case back, cylinders being exposed for cooling. All controls and instruments are carried to the instrument board in the cabin. A heavy aluminum tin roof is installed between the cabin and the wing engine. Oil tanks are installed at rear of each engine but the single 90 gal gasoline tank is carried above the cabin held in the bottom of each wing and fuel is carried to the outboard engines by copper tube lines placed along the aileron brace struts.

All tail surfaces are of steel tube construction. The horizontal stabilizer, having an area of 20 sq ft, is adjustable in flight. Elevators have a horn area of 12 sq ft while the balanced rudder has an area of 12 sq ft. Due to the long fuselage a small tail is used, having an area of but 10 sq ft.

The landing gear has a tread of 15 ft 6 in., which with the individual wheel lockers makes it extremely easy to taxi the plane. Tires are 22 by 6 in., and highspeed shock struts are used, the result being a remarkably smooth take-off or landing on almost any sort of field. The tail sled on the first model is of conventional steel tube and rubber cord, shock absorber type, photo for motor ground experimenting, but all production planes are to be fitted with a tail wheel.

This airplane is thought to be the first fresh design of the popular three engine transport planes that have been built anywhere. Although Joseph Kreator is prepared to enter the market with other types of planes he feels that the "Air Coach" fills an immediate need and is pushing production on this model in order to carry through his program for popularizing this type of transportation with business executives. Selling at a very moderate price the Air Coach brings the same safety of the three engine principle to the executive who finds it necessary to employ the full transportation which only an airplane affords. With this dependability at low price there has been no sacrifice of performance or comfort and it is felt that the demand will far exceed the quantity production program now being inaugurated.

The first Air Coach was turned out in a temporary factory on the second floor of one of the Kreator Corp. automotive buildings within 24 days after the plans were started. Many experimental workmen are in the Kreator transportation under the direction of Edward Donahue, superintendent of construction, and it is hoped to build at least two planes a month in the present quarters while



A flight picture of the Kreator "Air Coach" coming in for a landing after one of the tests conducted at Minner Park, Los Angeles, Calif.

a factory is being erected on the site of the new Kreator airport west of Los Angeles.

According to the announcement of Joseph Kreator, president of the Joseph Kreator Corp., activities of his company will soon include the operation of an up-to-date civilian flying school, operation of a service station for aircraft at the new Kreator airport, and development of a small manufacturing plant.

In addition to the aircraft division, Mr. Kreator will continue to operate his truck service, which has been for several years one of the largest exclusive truck service plants.

Officials of the Joseph Kreator Corp., Aircraft Division are: Joseph Kreator, president and general manager; Allen R. Peterson, chief engineer; Kent Henry H. Ogden, chief pilot; Edward Donahue, superintendent of construction; A. F. White, and Wendell Short.

Specifications as supplied by the manufacturer are as follows:

Length overall	28 ft 6 in.
Height overall	8 ft 6 in.
Wing span	36 ft 6 in.
Wing area	320 sq ft.
Wing loading	13.4 lb. per sq. ft.
Empty weight	2,200 lb.
Gross weight	3,200 lb.
Useful load	1,000 lb.
Maximum speed	110 m.p.h. at 2,500 ft.
Climb rate	1,000 ft. per min.
Service ceiling	22,000 ft.
Altitude ceiling	15,000 ft.
Gliding capacity	90 gals.
Oil capacity	9 gals.
Range at cruising speed	550-600 mi.
Endurance at cruising speed	6 hr.

Roller gear	12 sq ft.
Swivelback	None
Angle of incidence	None
Electrical system	120 v. d.c.
Weight empty	933 lb.
Pay load	600 lb.
Disposable load	1,257 lb.
Gross weight loaded	3,200 lb.
Power plant	Three Vee 36's
Total available hp	180 at 2,250 r.p.m.
Wing loading	9.8 lb. per sq. ft.
Power loading	17.7 lb. per hp.
Land features	0.1 high incidence 4.0 low incidence 2.5 inverted flight 0.3 landing
Propellers	Wood-Stearns Prop. Co.
High speed	110 m.p.h. at 2,500 r.p.m.
Climb rate	1,000 ft. per min.
Cruising speed	90-95 m.p.h. at 3,000 r.p.m.
Landing speed	36-38 m.p.h.
Take off	5-8 sec.
Climb at low level	800 ft. per min.
Climb to 10,000 ft.	1 hr. 30 min.
Service ceiling	22,000 ft.
Altitude ceiling	15,000 ft.
Gliding capacity	90 gals.
Oil capacity	9 gals.
Range at cruising speed	550-600 mi.
Endurance at cruising speed	6 hr.



A new quarter view of the Kreator "Air Coach" showing the method of installing the exhaust engine

Operation of an Aviation Weather Bureau

By MORRIS R. BYERS

Assistant in Charge, Operations Experimental Meteorological Service

WHAT is the going over the Santa Nevada? Can I get into the San Francisco Bay region? Is there going to be in the San Joaquin Valley? Will there be any tomorrow? At what altitude should I fly to get out winds? These questions, and many others, are the kind that someone has to answer for pilots flying and passengers on airlines throughout the country. They were not asked 15 years ago.

In those days, farmers and ship captains were practically the only ones interested in the weather. The problems now confronting aviation were of little concern to them. The United States Weather Bureau served them, and it still serves them in an admirable way. But when commercial airlines were started, and airmen's cause in the fore, it was up to the Weather Bureau to branch out into a new field where weather is a more important factor than it has ever been before in any line of human activity.

The government has put forth vigorous efforts to keep up with the rapid developments in the aviation industry by pilots are now being assisted in many air centers is the assembly by competent meteorologists. Weather Bureau stations have been set up at all of the principal airports, local points and observers along the airways between stations keep a close watch of weather conditions.

Unquestionably the greatest development in weather service for aviation is the Weather Bureau office at the Municipal Airport, Oakland, Calif., where a staff of five government weather men is kept busy at all times reading charts and maps, and operating planes, whose combined operations total 18 units daily, are dispatched solely over their reports in all kinds of weather.

The office occupies a large wing of the airport administration building. Its quarters include two large office rooms and a small room for the roof

for pilot balloon work. Communicating living quarters consisting of two rooms, bath and kitchenette are also provided.

At all times, night and day, the office is a beehive of action. There are the twice daily reports received from all over the United States and from ships at sea to be worked out on a general weather map, the various forecasts, pilot balloon reports, advice to pilots and local reports from the network of aviation observation points to keep the Weather Bureau staff busy. The Experimental Meteorological Service of the United States, which provides reports from 35 stations between Oakland and Los Angeles, is operated by the Weather Bureau from its Oakland office. Its reports are collected from these stations daily at intervals of 60 min.

All the weather information received at the office is posted on the large blackboards that line the walls of the weather "workshop." In addition, maps are prepared showing the local cloud and fog distribution, as well as winds and storms. A special series of maps shows the wind direction and velocity in various altitudes by means of arrow diagrams on the faces of the spiral maps.

The perfectible pneumatic communication system, combining telephone, direct wire "pneumatic" radio and telegraph has been worked out. The pneumatic-telegraph is the most unique feature of the Service. This machine, similar to brokers' "balloons," operates like a typewriter. Whatever is typewritten at Oakland is also written at the same time at various points throughout central and Southern California. These machines connect Oakland with Fresno, Bakersfield and Los Angeles. A printer is also in the distant Weather Bureau office in San Francisco for transmitting "wrecked" and scenic re-



Above—D. W. Merrill, senior observer of the U. S. Weather Bureau, starting a pilot balloon observation at Oakland Airport. Below—D. M. Little, senior meteorologist in charge of the station, reviewing the reports from the observer.



Posting the weather reports on the blackboards in the Weather Bureau station, Oakland Municipal Airport.

ports together with the forecasts. Another climatic contact with the Department of Commerce radio stations at Concord for messages to and from other points such as Reno and Portland, with which the Caswell station communicates by radio.

Most of the weather reports are collected by telephone. Oakland, Fresno, Bakersfield and Los Angeles immediately collect reports from stations in their districts and at the same time, in the northern part of the state and in Oregon, reports are collected at Redding, Calif., Medford, Ore., Roseburg, Ore., and Portland.

The southern collecting stations, being equipped with pneumatic-telegraph machines, send reports also Oakland by this method. The southern reports are sent to Oakland by telephone. This radio at Concord is used to keep pilots advised of conditions ahead of them when they land at various fields and send reports for the information by Department of Commerce radio. The Concord radio is also used to keep all pilots bound for San Francisco, or other points in the vicinity, advised of conditions in the Bay region and nearby points.

An Example of the Method Used

Let us suppose a pilot is getting ready to take off for Los Angeles. Reports are showing low clouds in the mountains. The "bureau" is responsible. The pilot is waiting for the weather to clear. The weather men at the Bakersfield office telephone to one of the numerous observation stations.

"Weather report, please," he says. "To a few words, the observer describes the state of the weather. He like meteor, telephone messages bring word of conditions at points scattered all through the mountains. Immediately, the racing of lines also tells brings the Oakland meteorologist to the previous observation. The machine ticks off a message with words that are written on a tape.

"Later 51 ft in cloud at 23 26.11," the tape reads and returns. "Tide 51 ft and 26.11 ft over fog 0 75 ft 32 30.66." Interpreting this, the meteorologist knows that the pass through Lober is clear. The wind in north and light, the weather is fair, there are no clouds, the ceiling and visibility are maximum, the temperature 24 and barometer 26.31. On the other hand,

Tide 51 ft and 26.11 ft over fog 0 75 ft 32 30.66. The sky is present with no clouds; visibility 75 ft; temperature 31 and barometer 26.66. He then tells the pilot that he can fly over the mountains by way of Lober but not in strong Tehachan pass.

On various occasions, flying conditions may be perfect, and it would seem that there is no need for all this weather service, even if he removed to the pilot the information that all is clear. But the Weather Bureau activities do not stop here. There is tomorrow to consider and forecasts must be made.

Pilot Balloon Information Most Valuable

But more important of all to a pilot is good flying weather in the pilot balloon information. No pilot flies a head wind. The weak weather is all wind, if it blows at all, is pointed out to the pilot by the meteorologists at Oakland, who have supervision of nine pilot balloon stations in California alone. These stations are at Oakland, San Francisco, Hollister, Fresno, Redding, Lober, Riverside, Los Angeles and San Diego. Information concerning upper air winds are also supplied for stations at Santa Lake City, Boise, Spokane, Medford, Portland, Seattle and Madison. Savings of as much as 30 per cent. of time in the air as a three hour trip are possible by proper use of the pilot balloon data.

The work of the Oakland Weather Bureau has made weather information as accessible to pilots, that many of the private pilots who used to pay little attention to the weather are now depending on the government's daily and hourly reports. Not only are the reports valuable, but the advice of the weather bureau men is also a great aid to the pilot. For instance, when, but a meteorologist, can tell a pilot whether he can climb over mountains clear back, or if he can't, by under the clouds or not at all. In a mountainous country, such questions are of first importance. At Oakland the service is becoming more dependable every day upon the federal meteorologists to solve such problems for him. And they are being solved—scored of them each day.

The Oakland Weather Bureau has worked wide acclaim and it is doubtless the model which will be followed throughout the country as establishing weather stations at the principal airports.

BUYER'S LOG BOOK

Paulin System Altimeter

THIS PAULIN System aneroid altimeter, which is now to be produced in quantity by the American Paulin System, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., is an aneroid instrument embodying a mechanism widely known for its accuracy and dependability. The principle has been used extensively in ground instruments and is now being applied to the Paulin System altimeter. Other instruments embodying this principle will be introduced by the manufacturer by the same time, as soon as facilities permit.



The Paulin System altimeter showing setting knob and pointer.

In appearance the new altimeter resembles the standard type. A special check, describing the case built into the case prevents tampering with additional tampering. A manually operated "zeroing pointer" is provided and may be set by means of a large knob at the center of the dial. A highly sensitive "vacuum pointer" indicates at once any departure from a given altitude and makes it possible to fly at any predetermined altitude with accuracy. A zero adjustment makes it possible to obtain a zero setting for any field or barometric pressure. Although the vacuum pointer is extremely sensitive, it is so designed that instrument board vibration has practically no effect on it.

In the Paulin system altimeter mechanism, a calibrated steel spring is balanced against the unknown pressure of the atmosphere in a airtight box having a diaphragm to which the spring is connected. Rotating the setting knob changes the tension in the spring. When a balance is obtained the pressure of the air within the evacuated chamber is equal to the tension in the spring. An ingenious arrangement of simple metal levers converts a minute on the diaphragm with the vacuum pointer in such a way that all bearings are eliminated and yet a range of 100 is obtained between the movements of diaphragm and vacuum pointer. The vacuum diaphragm movement is limited by design to 0.01 in. in either direction and the mechanism is so designed that all readings are made with the diaphragm in normal position. By this design much of the mechanism contributing to hysteresis lag and other errors is eliminated.

As the plane climbs and approaches the desired altitude, the atmospheric pressure decreases until the predetermined altitude is reached. At this point the atmospheric pressure just balances the tension of the spring and the diaphragm has returned to the original position and upper and lower stops. The vacuum pointer at the same time has moved from plus position to the zero point on the scale.

It is possible by the use of this instrument for the pilot to maintain a given altitude and be informed immediately of any departure from the desired altitude. A number of tests have been conducted with this new instrument and it has been found to be extremely sensitive to changes in altitude of but a few feet. A complete technical description of the Paulin System Altimeter will be published in an early issue of AVIATION.

SIDE SLIPS

By ROBERT R. OSBORN

A correspondent sends in the following news item. Among the many requests for information received at Oakland Municipal Airport publicity department is one from a firm of airport engineers asking for photographs showing the complete dimensions of the field at night by the floodlights.

This reminds me of an emergency airplane race we saw once at an eastern field, in which all of the competing pilots were somewhat hazy from their celebrating previously, the race being described by a local pig as an "illumination" contest.

According to the news, a lady has asked the police to look for her son who has disappeared from his home. He is 6 ft. 7 in. tall, weighs 210 lb. and had a great talent in aviation. With this description the police have made a search, so far unsuccessful, of the local flying fields. As a suggestion to the police: If the young man is really trying to keep in hiding, the only possible places he could use would be to pose as an air mail beacon or gasoline pump.

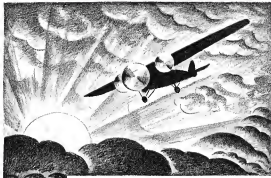
The Intrepid Aviator stopped in the other day to say that he was where Commander Byrd had sent an order to Seattle for 25 more dogs and he's glad he didn't go with Byrd as he could never stand a dog like that.

Another news item from California states: "Gave Christmas day and the dinner in the home of Horace Lucas of Oakland was about to be served. The doorknobs rings and the passage delivers two guests of ice cream from Philadelphia, Pa., via special delivery air mail by De J. B. Harmer. Postage on De Harmer's gift totaled \$65.75."

We can imagine the rest of the story. Mrs. Lucas opens and packages and says, "Look at that! Horace! Can't they ever get anything right? They sent all vanilla and I ordered mostly chocolate with a little strawberry!"

Shortly another attempt will be made to break the record for automobile straightaway speed, piloted by the same old ladies which is appearing in the newspapers again. As an example, here is one of the latest bulletin releases: "The women and strains on the shifting of an engine going at a speed of 230 or 240 m.p.h., which Major Segrave's laps to reach is so records that no other known aerial in the world would stand the strains without getting overheated and melting. The same applies to the machine, in which we believe we have solved the cooling problem. They continue between 7 and 19 lb. of oil."

When the newspaper correspondents covering last year's record breaking attempts wrote that the cars flashed by so fast as to be almost invisible to the human eye, we assumed that before forthwith and called the pilot to the door of our office. After we offered the services of a pair of first class female spies to cover other events of that type in the future, as we had experienced no difficulty seeing airplanes which were making 300 m.p.h. when they passed within 50 or 60 ft. of us, we, as engineers against violence and columns of the same bank in connection with this attempt our offer is renewed.



INTO THIS DAY of COLOR



From out of the conventional, precedent bound past, aviation sails into this day of color. The sky is alive with it. Striking colors are in evidence at every airport.

And why this change? Because color lends an atmosphere of smartness, efficiency and speed to a plane. It allows for individuality. It attracts attention. It creates sales.

Nitro-Valspar, the modern all-Marque finish brings to the airplane the same smart range of colors which have distinguished the recent progress in automobile design. And there is no more durable finish. Weather and quick temperature changes, vibration, gasoline or oil have no effect on a Nitro-Valsparred surface.

We will gladly send an experienced technical man to help solve your paint problems and advise on modern color application.

NITRO-VALSPAR

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 386 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

"Air builders... of what do you build?"

Only the most modern, scientific finishes can master the sky

FINISHING materials adequate for any lady's dressing table are not built to stand the gulf of the air. An airplane is built of special materials—metals, changes in temperature, stresses and strains from which even the most severely used automobile or locomotive is immune.

Today Du Pont offers makers of aircraft, finishes that are new, unique—the ultimate achievement of modern chemistry. Du Pont Wing Dyes and other special products are built to protect and beautify every surface of

your ships against the water that heat, cold, sun and weather can do—long after other materials have suffered the loss of all their sheen.

Every du Pont aircraft finish has been tested—both in laboratory and in the most grueling flying service.

New—Lustrous Style and Color to the Full

Du Pont brings color to the most arid and the harshest. Now you can take advantage of this additional asset—the powerful modern styling appeal

of style. Du Pont shades and tints are maintenance-free. They have been tested by optical experts and meet your special requirements of visibility.

Say "du Pont finishes" in your prospect and that part of your selling job is done.

The artists of du Pont Color Advisory Service are in constant touch with trends in the aviation field, both in America and Europe. They will be glad to suggest harmonies specially suited to the art. In solving your finishing problems, call on them as well as on du Pont technical experts.



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Industrial Park Drive, Princeton, N. J.

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Du Pont Paints and Varnishes. Du Pont chemists have developed a complete line of paints and varnishes including Dupont-Paint, many resistant to fire, scratch and impact.

Du Pont Wing Dyes. The du Pont line of wing dyes includes semi-transparent, removable for touch-up and durability. Removable, expand, and dry flexible, unusually resistant to water rays. Available in a wide variety of highly resistant colors.



Pyralin & Fabrikoid—by their nature "air-destined"

THE persistent buildings in massive trade are busy beside today's sky-scrapers with their thin shells of steel and concrete. New projects evolve new means of accomplishment.

Innovative aircraft manufacturers today realize that du Pont Pyralin and Fabrikoid are materials permanently chosen—substances that are by their very nature "air-destined."

Very light, durable, resistant to the severest air conditions, in their separate cells these two du Pont products are presently solving the place of older substances which ma-

terials has brought up from the ground.

Let us send you data as applied to your specific problem

If you don't use roof, transparent Pyralin for your cabin windows, instrument boards and wing light, for example, you will be interested in knowing more about it. This remarkable material in various colors and often also has additional decorative quality.

Fabrikoid for upholstery brings to

cockpit or cabin a beautiful covering with lasting qualities no old type fabric can approach. The design of these light-weight Neomours Fabrikoid fabrics for cabin ships points to the buoyancy, luxury and gay spirit of the modern mode of travel.

Du Pont technical men have wide experience in the field and are always ready to co-operate with you wholeheartedly on your problems. Please write us the details concerned.

AIR-TESTED MATERIALS

Fabrikoid. Durable Fabrikoid is an ideal material for upholstery applications. With its unusual air weather resistance. Neomours Fabrikoid's air-weather, light weight makes it developed for aircraft seats of cabin ships. Made by a high grade neomours process and covered with transparent protective material. Unobtainable in decorative pattern.

Du Pont Pyralin. A strong, flexible, light, water-resistant, transparent material furnished in any grade from 1/16 inch up to 1/2 inch approximately to 1/2 inch. Ideal for visibility, cabin windows, instrument lights and other uses.



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SUPPLIERS UNDER CONTRACT TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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WINNER OF INTERNATIONAL LIGHT AIRPLANE MEET



AKL25 WATER TYPE

The Aeromarine Klemm—AKL25 plane, known in Europe as the Klemm monoplane, was adjudged the most efficient general purpose airplane of its type, in the recent International Light Airplane Meet held at Orly Aerodrome, Paris. Of the numerous light planes entered in the meet, only seven survived the rigid tests.

The efficiency of the competing planes was determined by multiplying the useful load carried by the speed in miles-per-hour, over a hundred and ninety-five mile course, and dividing the result by the total fuel consumption in pounds.

The traits which gave the AKL25 the highest total number of points scored by any plane, was based not alone on efficiency of operation, but included the outside evidence of such qualities as: comfort—protection against tumbling over—time required to start engine—valued control—anti-fire protection—speed of dismantling and reassembling plane—take off from muddy field and climb.

The result of this contest singles out the Aeromarine Klemm—AKL25—as the international winner—the proven light plane for pleasure and profit—particularly adaptable for cross-country operation and flying instructors.

For the complete story of the AKL25—the wonder-plane of two continents, write the

**AEROMARINE
★ KLEMM ★
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PARAMOUNT BLVD. 41-19 63RD NEW YORK



TRANS. FOR THE MONTHLY AVIATION



AKL25 LAND TYPE



Above: Nickel Alloy Steel can ring used in Warner "Scarab" engine. Made in 1928. Warner Aircraft Corp. (F) Engine, Detroit, Mich. An alloy Nickel Alloy Steel crankshaft of Warner "Scarab" airplane engine.

All highly stressed parts of WARNER "SCARAB" ENGINES are Nickel Alloy Steel

In the New York to Los Angeles, Class A, Air Derby, planes equipped with Warner Scarab engines won first, second, third and fourth places. In the Casuarina Class A Derby, Scarab-powered planes won first, second and third places. These

outstanding records are positive proof of the remarkable performance and the excellence of design of these powerful, low-weight, Scarab engines.

The Warner Aircraft Corporation has contributed to an extensive fund of valuable technical data. You are invited to consult our engineers and to draw upon this helpful information at any time.

wright—Nickel Alloy Steels are employed. In adopting Nickel Alloy Steel for Scarab parts, the designers have taken advantage of the uniformity of physical properties which characterize this type of alloy steel.

The widespread use of Nickel Alloy Steel parts by leading manufacturers of airplane engines is conclusive proof of the dependability of these alloys.

The extensive use of typical users has contributed to an extensive fund of valuable technical data. You are invited to consult our engineers and to draw upon this helpful information at any time.

Nickel
FOR ALLOY STEEL

SEND FOR "BUYER'S GUIDE TO NICKEL ALLOY STEEL PRODUCTS"

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TRANS. FOR THE MONTHLY AVIATION

from Alaska to the Tropics Over Land and Sea



JUST as the coming of the airplane marked a new era in methods of travel . . . so does the Hamilton Metalplane mark a new era in aircraft development. From Alaska to the Tropics, they have proven their supremacy . . . Over land and sea . . . through night and day they have faithfully and safely carried their cargo of passengers and mail. In the far off Arctic a Hamilton Metalplane may be chartered for trips to Siberia . . . In the scorching Tropics a Hamilton Metalplane carries gold so laborious for us to extract . . . While at home—

fleet of Hamilton Metalplanes maintain definite schedules between some of our great cities. They were chosen for no real look-up.

The brilliant performance records of Hamilton Metalplanes know no bounds of time or place. They have brought new comfort . . . new speed . . . new safety . . . new economy . . . and reliability, in the field of commercial flying.

HAMILTON METALPLANE COMPANY, 539 PARK ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THANK YOU for interesting AVIATION

Hamilton Metalplanes Have Proven their Supremacy...

THE Hamilton Metalplane is constructed entirely of metal (dipped non-corrosive duralumin) . . . not because of fancy or popular prejudice . . . but because metal has proven its superiority in every respect over other materials . . . because it can be machined with scientific accuracy and its margin of safety can be definitely calculated . . . because it is flame-retarding . . . weatherproof and needs no



In every detail of its construction, the Hamilton Metalplane is designed to maintain its established leadership. In appointments and luxury, it compares with the modern limousine . . . Its great enclosed cabin delights the traveler with its comfort and quiet. The Hamilton Metalplane has unusual speed and power . . . it is quick and easy to handle . . . steady and sure in the open sky ways.

Let us send you full information on this remarkable plane . . . or see it at the New York show. . . Let us tell you in detail of the achievements of this transport of tomorrow.

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AEROL STRUTS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO MARTIN ACHIEVEMENT—

MANY factors enter into the remarkable performance of the Martin "74." No small portion of its far-famed ability in taking-off and landing is attributed to its being equipped with Aerol Ohio-Pneumatic Struts.

Capable of absorbing, without recoil, a landing impact equal to several times the weight of the landed plane, these struts not only protect the ship from destructive shock but make practical the carrying of maximum pay loads.

The unequalled smoothness of taxiing, and firm yet resilient action of Aerol Struts, enable the Martin "74" to take-off under full load with unobscuring ease.



Last but not least is the factor of landing-safety that is contributed by Aerol Struts. Ask any pilot, who has made a forced landing, how good it is to realize that a pair of Aerol Struts are between him and the ground.

The Great Lakes Aircraft Corp's, makers of the Martin "74," now standardizing on this equipment, are offering the industry the utmost in protection to ship and structural maintenance.

Aerol Struts are produced by The Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Also manufacturers of Cleve-Gum and Cleve-Wingman Air Spring for auto, truck and automobile.

Ask the Pilots Who Land On Them

AEROL shock absorbing STRUT

TRADE MARK for shock absorbing struts



MORE passengers, more mail and more merchandise will be carried by air transport this year than ever before. The increased traffic will necessitate the expansion and extension of existing transport services, and will furnish profitable markets for new lines.

THE COMMODORE



To make more economical the present operation of air transport and to promise a more far-reaching, public confidence... increased pay loads must be carried, greater distances covered, and schedules maintained more regularly—with unprecedented dependability and safety.

The Commodore—a new and distinct type of flying cabin cruiser—meets these growing demands of commercial aviation, particularly over water.

In design and construction, The Commodore is the same as the highly efficient Consolidated Navy Patrol Plane XPY-4, except that the hull shape of The Commodore above the water line has been modified to accommodate comfortably thirty-two passengers, resolution to baggage, radio and radio compartments. Three Pratt and Whitney Wasp engines provide the motive power, producing a high speed of one hundred and thirty miles an hour and a cruising speed well over one hundred miles an hour.

To established transport operators, individuals or organizations contemplating air transport service, we will be glad to furnish facts and figures... a detailed survey showing how The Commodore can comply with any particular phase of transport work.

Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.



TRADE MARK for shock absorbing struts



For Profitable Flying Service The Curtiss Robin



Developed from Curtiss' twenty years of aircraft engineering and production experience... built to Curtiss quality standards... proved as service at Curtiss Flying Fields, the Robin is a profitable plane for flying service operation.

An inspection, or better still, a demonstration will convince you that the Robin has unusual stability, performance and durability. We shall be glad to send you complete information and the name of the nearest Curtiss Robin representative. Shall we?



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INCORPORATED

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Install the "Challenger" Engine in Your Ship— It Gives You:



Turret Gun Mounts Open Curtiss Challenger Engines



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Problems, Open Mounts, Open at Turret with Curtiss Challenger Engines



Problems, Open Mounts, Open at Turret with Curtiss Challenger Engines

Smoothness: The "Challenger's" unique arrangement of its cylinders on a two-throw crankshaft provides more perfect dynamic balance than is obtainable with any single row radial type of engine. For this reason the "Challenger" is exceptionally smooth in operation.

Reliability: One-two-three 80 hour runs on the block, plus hundreds of hours of flight-testing in the air—have established the outstanding reliability of the "Challenger" engine, a fact attested everywhere by "Challengers" in actual service.

Economy: Casey Jones on a recent 6000 miles transcontinental flight with a Curtiss "Challenger" averaged 11 1/2 miles to the gallon of gas, without any expense for replacement or repairs.

**And—
Curtiss Engineering Cooperation**

With every "Challenger" goes the advantage of the Curtiss Engineering staff in designing your installation so that the "Challenger" may bring to your ship 100% of its known smoothness, reliability and economy.

The "Challenger" is the product of the same engineers who have produced engines for the U. S. Army & Navy planes with outstanding success. Now the "Challenger" affords the same kind of performance in commercial use.

Eight representatives in manufacturing have already purchased "Challengers" for immediate installation in their aircraft. If you want a "Challenger" for the coming season, better place your order now.

CURTISS FLYING SERVICE

INCORPORATED

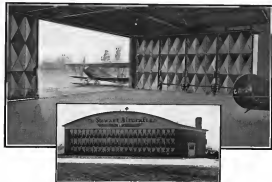
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There's an **R-W** Way for every doorway

The hangar of the Stewart Aircraft Company at the Cleveland Municipal Airport has a storage capacity of 10 planes. The doorway of the hangar is 56 ft. wide by 13 ft. 9 in. high.

When Richards-Wilcox engineers were called in to solve the doorway problem for this large opening, they installed 8 all-steel doors. They operate on curved floor rolls which permit the doors to slide back to either side, allowing a full width unobstructed opening without center posts.

The top of the doors are guided by ball-bearing rollers between two channel irons. The whole weight of the doors—approximately 5 tons—is carried on R-W ball-bearing rollers running on floor rails firmly imbedded in concrete. The ball-bearing rollers give perfect balance to the doors and make one-man operation easy.

The Richards-Wilcox all-steel construction means a door that will not warp or swell because of rain, snow, and freezing weather.

Richards-Wilcox all-steel doors and door hardware are not just so much hardware and material. Behind every installation are Richards-Wilcox engineers, who design doorway equipment to function efficiently, economically, and without trouble. If you have a doorway problem an R-W doorway engineer will be glad to talk it over with you. There's an R-W Way.

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Guaranteed Performance

Top Speed	82-85 M. P. H.
Cruising Speed	55-60 M. P. H.
Stalling Speed	41 M. P. H.
Rate of Climb	700 feet per min.
Climbing	14,000 feet

Announcing American Production The D. H. GIPSY MOTH

THE D. H. GIPSY MOTH—"the light car of the air"—brings to American aviation a new and unique type of airplane which has achieved such remarkable popularity that it is now flown in every country in the civilized world.

It holds the important world's light airplane records for speed, altitude, and endurance; yet it is so safe, so easy to learn and handle, that it is the ideal plane for beginner and veteran flyers. It is so economical to run as an automobile and, because of its lightness and folding wings, it can be towed over an ordinary road and stored in a fair-sized garage.

The Moth plane and engine were designed by Captain de Havilland, acknowledged one

of the world's greatest experimental engineers. The de Havilland Gipsy Engine will be built by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in the United States.

Essential Moth features include welded steel fuselage, combining unusual strength and lightness; folding wings, which permit passing through a 35-foot gateway; and the famous Handley-Page safety skinned wing (Hatched as an extra), which swaying surface acts as the greatest single contribution to safety in flying. The Moth is now the only American plane with slotted wings.

In 4,000,000 miles of flying the Moth has an unspelled record for safety.

Delivered of American-built Gipsy Moth planes will soon be available. Send for booklet and complete details.

To Prospective Moth Owners—
We suggest ordering now, as we expect our early production to be greatly oversold.



To Dealers—We are now ready to attend the Cape May Show due to responsible dealers, whose inquiries are solicited.

ENGINEER: THE DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT CO., LTD.

MOTH AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
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At the center of the air transport system of America—today is an air age—areas reached by previously known forms of transportation become dwarfed by the speed of air travel—nine hours by air from Kansas City reaches 24 million square miles

as compared to less than 300,000 square miles by rail, an increase of more than 900%—a rich market where the airplane finds its greatest utility in operating over the vast plains of the Middle West—Kansas City—the hub of air transport.



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1/4 inch Drill**
10000 RPM under full load
(4 lbs.) **\$25**

If your drill requirements are stiff, specify the drills proven to have the edge for such service. Ever since the world's first portable electric drills were brought out by U. S. over thirty years ago, they have had this reputation. They have introduced practically all the worthwhile features for maintaining full rated speed under continuous heavy load, for light weight and long life:

Powerful universal motor for A. C. or D. C. Chrome nickel steel gears, hardened, running in grease. SKF Ball Bearings. Double silk insulated, concealed armature wind. Three-jaw screw back chuck. Quick make, quick break. Two-pole trigger switch. One-piece cylindrical aluminum frame and commutator head, etc. There's a full line for all aviation requirements. Get our catalog!

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You must not learn less than enough!

UPON the thoroughness of your training as a flyer depends not only your future in aviation, but your life itself. Listen, then, to this—

ANNOUNCEMENT

A NEW standard inevitably to be accepted by every honest, progressive flying school.

Hereafter, Parks Air College will graduate no student without training sufficient to fit him for qualification for a Department of Commerce Pilot's License.

From February 15, 1939, over Private Pilot's Course issues every student 30 hours of supervised flying instruction as that at its close he has not only the foundation for a safe and successful flying career, but has spent enough time in the air to take the Department of Commerce examination for a Private Pilot's License. As hereafter, are advised, Pilot's Course guarantees no students the 30 hours' flying



Only 15 minutes by motor from Parks Airport (1) to American district of St. Louis

BY AMERICA'S LARGEST COMMERCIAL AIR SCHOOL

is necessary for examination for a Department of Commerce License at a Licensed Commercial Pilot with the right to carry passengers in airplanes licensed by the United States.

BREADTH OF TRAINING

must be part of not merely instruction, but a course in the foundation and profitable business of flying, not as it must be, years for your own safety, a new trend to take no flying to a point.

For then, the Institute that makes Parks Air College the first and largest flying school in the United States—has made of the largest Commercial Flying School in the country.

New production airplanes used exclusively—a fleet of 20 ships.

Only experienced and licensed Commercial Pilots employed as instructors—12 of them to serve you. Airport, engine and navigation school to teach you in the class room—the latest instructors that could

be obtained from the ranks of the Army, Navy and University Staffs.

Complete ship equipment including Windmill, Cessna, Mooney, etc., etc., CO-2 and other modern power plants. Simulators, radio and navigation range for students ample housing facilities for those who want to live away from the field, modern class rooms and shops—4 hangar floor that is a hangar space for two-story school. Only 15 minutes by motor from Parks Airport to the downtown district of St. Louis.

IF YOU INVESTIGATE—

is a complete curriculum that will not only enable you to come to Parks Air College. You can't afford to do anything else. Remember, too, that despite the pre-eminence, Parks Air College training means no more than training in an ordinary school.

If you want further information before making your decision, let us give it to you. Write for "Skyward Ho?" a free training, illustrated book describing Parks Air College and giving the reasons for its leadership. Here's the coupon, just below. Send it and we'll mail you the new mail.

AND INCIDENTALLY—

when you receive the catalog, pay particular attention to our promise of a job to the Parks graduates to students who whom they Licensed Commercial License. IT'S AN OPPORTUNITY WITHOUT PARALLEL.



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Send me "Skyward Ho?" please, with full details of your course.

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PARKS Air COLLEGE

264-M Missouri Theatre Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



The World's Largest Civilian Air School

TRAINING FOR THE MODERN AVIATOR

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT commends BLAW-KNOX for rapid and satisfactory erection of HANGARS



In the letter at left (freely translated), Señor Flores presents his compliments and extends congratulations to the BLAW-KNOX COMPANY for the rapid and satisfactory erection of hangars for his government, which were completed well ahead of contract date.

The three HANGARS shown above furnished by the Blaw-Knox Company to the Chilean Government are 60' x 60' x 14'. Note the trim, clean-cut design and large (glass) lighting area on three sides. These HANGARS provide for present needs and can be easily enlarged to meet greater requirements simply by adding new standard parts. Like other Blaw-Knox Customized Standard Steel Buildings, HANGARS are shipped to all parts of the world and are successfully erected by unskilled labor with minimum supervision. They meet all demands for WEATHERSTIGHT, FIRESAFE housing for aircraft. Ask our nearest district office to quote you on HANGARS of any size to meet your specifications.

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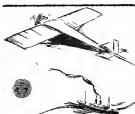
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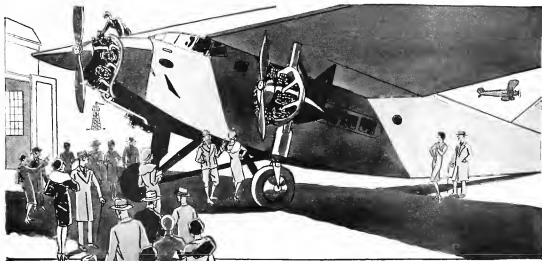
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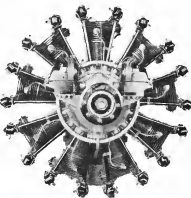
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